The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

The Financial Condition Discussed by the Senate.

The Special Appropriation for the Navy Passed.

The Salary Question Disposed of by the House.

The Bill for the Redemption of the Loan of 1858 Passed.

WASHINGTON, December 17, 1873.

SENATE.

Increase in the Number of Seamen.

Mr. CRAGIN, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back the House bill increasing the number of seamen to 10,000, and asking that it be passed.

Mr. SHERMAN had no objection to the bill being considered now, but was opposed to its passage, and would resist it.

The bill was laid over.

Reimbursing West Virginia.

Mr. DAVIS introduced a bill to reimburse West Virginia for losses caused by Federal troops during the late war. Referred.

The bill directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay that State, upon the order of the Governor of said State, the sum of $500,000, to be applied to rebuilding bridges, court houses, school houses, churches, turnpike roads, and other public property in said State destroyed by Federal troops by military orders during the late civil war.

National Banks and Interest.

Mr. PRATT offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Committee on Finance to report whether more efficient provisions of law are not required to restrain national banks from charging, receiving and taking a higher rate of interest than is allowed by law to be taken.

Abolishing Internal Revenue Offices.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and other offices under him, and that all internal taxation be collected by stamps, unstamped articles to be liable to seizure and confiscation by any United States Court, the law to be enforced under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Abolishing the Pension Law.

Mr. WRIGHT introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Pensions to inquire into the expediency of amending the pension law so as to allow the same pension for the loss of an arm above the elbow as for the loss of a leg above the knee. Passed.

The Bankrupt Law.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved that the House bill for the repeal of the bankrupt act be read and referred.

Mr. CONKLING and THURMAN objected to its reference, saying the matter should be disposed of before the holiday recess.

The Finances.

The morning hour expired, and

Mr. THURMAN proceeded to address the Senate on the resolution reported by the Committee on Finance last week. He said the fluctuations of the currency serve to confirm the belief that resumption is impossible with our present redundant volume of paper. He argued to show that in returning to a sound financial condition every interest of the country and of the people could be put on the basis of moderate taxes. Instead of an expenditure of the Government of over $27,000,000 more for the past fiscal year than for the previous one, we must have a decrease of twice that sum. It is now excessive. There must be a reduction of paper, that paper and specie shall bear a recognized relation to each other. His desire was to take up a plan which would prevent the recurrence of financial disasters. In a word, to simplify the financial machinery, curtail expenditure, and steadily advance toward a specie standard.

Mr. CHANDLER said he desired to submit some remarks on the pending resolution, but was not prepared to do so to-day. He asked that it be laid aside for the present, and the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill for the relief of settlers on Indian lands.

Mr. MORRILL (Me.) said he did not desire to interfere with the Senator from Kansas, and as soon as his bill would be disposed of he would seek to have the Special Naval Appropriation bill taken up.

Mr. WINDOM gave notice that he would ask the Senate to take up the House resolution to adjourn on Friday next.

Holiday Adjournment.

Mr. WINDOM asked that the House resolution fixing Dec time of adjournment for the holidays be taken up.

The question being put, the Senate decided to take up the resolution.

Mr. EDMUNDS then moved to indefinitely postpone further consideration, and the yeas and nays being demanded, the motion to postpone was agreed to—yeas 37, nays 27.

Repeal of the Bankrupt Act.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to take up the House bill to repeal the bankrupt act and refer it to the Judiciary Committee.

After debate the bill was so referred.

Special Appropriation for the Navy.

Mr. MORRILL (Maine) moved that the Senate take up the House bill making a special appropriation of four million dollars for the navy.

After debate the bill was passed by a vote of 46 yeas to 7 nays, Messrs. Bogy, Cooper, Goldthwaite, Hamlin, Kelly, McCreery and Stevenson voting in the negative.

"Blue Book."

Mr. ANTHONY introduced a bill relating to the printing of a biennial register, or "blue book." Referred.

At five o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Explanation.

Mr. WILSON (Indiana) explained that his remark yesterday in reference to Jay Cooke & Co. did not mean that any member of the House had introduced the bill for the repeal of the bankrupt law as an attorney of Jay Cooke & Co., only that lawyers of that firm had procured the bill to be introduced.

Judicial Investigations.

Mr. WILSON (Indiana), from the Judiciary Committee, reported a resolution authorizing that committee to send for persons and papers as to the official conduct of Judge Busteed, of Alabama, and a resolution instructing the same committee to inquire and report whether Judge Durrel, of Louisiana, should be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors, with power to send for persons and papers. Adopted.

Expenditures on Public Buildings.

Mr. DUELL offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Expenditures on Public Buildings to inquire, first, as to the condition and management by Government officials of moneys heretofore appropriated for public buildings; second, whether such moneys had been disbursed in conformity with the appropriation laws; and third, what retrenchment can be made in the expenditure of money so appropriated without detriment to the public service, with power to send for persons and papers. Adopted.

Compensation of Consular Officers.

Mr. SHER offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the expediency of revising and readjusting the compensation of consular officers.

Memorial from Cubans.

Mr. STEPHENS presented a memorial of a Cuban meeting in New York a few days ago. Referred.

The Loan of 1858.

Mr. DAWES reported back the Senate amendments to the bill for the redemption of the loan of 1858.

The amendments were concurred in, and the bill now goes to the President for his signature.

Distillery Warehouses.

Mr. BECK (Ky.), from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the bill to allow distillery warehouses to be continued in use after change in management. Passed.

The Supplementary Civil Rights Bill.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) claimed the right to report back the Supplementary Civil Rights bill, but

The Speaker informed him that the Salary bill had the precedence, and that everything done so far was by unanimous consent.

Mr. HALE (Maine) declined to give way any further.

Mr. BUTLER thought that, after Mr. Hale's yielding for whisky, he ought to yield for civil rights. [Laughter.]

The Salary Bill.

The House then resumed consideration of the salary bill.

Mr. KASSON moved to reconsider the vote of last evening adopting the amendment making the reduction of members' salaries commence with the beginning of this Congress, and also moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. Agreed to—yeas 167, nays 94.

Mr. HALE (New York) moved to strike out that portion referring to the President, and said he would move a similar amendment in regard to Cabinet officers and to employes of Congress. They should look not only to the question of the value of the President's time for four years, but the effect on his future life. Having held that office, as ex-President was in subjection debarred from the ordinary pursuits and avocations of life, professional, commercial, public, or otherwise. He did not believe that a President ought to be left, at the expiration of his term of office, to be impoverished by his position, as was the case with Thomas Jefferson.

Mr. CLYMER said if he had his own way, he would repeal the whole law of March 3d, 1873, so far as the Constitution permits. He would make the pending bill applicable to the present executive, and would reduce his salary to the original figures. He favored a provision maintaining the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court, but had his doubts about the salary of members of the Cabinet and employes of Congress. He had heard much as to "popular clamor." He had heard it denounced, scouted and defied. He would tell the House what public clamor was. It was the first evidence of a coming storm of public wrath, which was rising all around and about Congress. Whoever attempted to withstand it or overcome it would be overwhelmed and undone by it. Yesterday the grand old Commonwealth of Pennsylvania had rendered impossible forever hereafter those frauds and corruptions in legislation which had heretofore cursed her and outraged her. That was what public opinion had done for her, and that was what it would do for others. When they bowed to it justly, fairly, honestly, as they must, they would rejoice in it, and thank those who had heeded.

Mr. TREMAINE moved to amend Mr. Hale's amendment by excluding from the effect of the bill the Vice President, Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, Secretary of the Interior, Attorney General, Postmaster General, and Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Mr. LOWE was in favor of the re-instatement of the old law.

Mr. DAWES said—I feel at liberty to say that nothing could be so unfortunate as for us in this condition of affairs to insist upon putting these officers in a position of clutching at increased salaries with one hand and gathering in new taxes with the other. I take the liberty to say, in behalf of all these men, that they are in heart and in spirit co-operating with us in the desire to cut down every unnecessary and extravagant expenditure, whether it be in salaries or in anything else.

Mr. TREMAINE to Mr. Dawes—Have you the authority of any member of the Cabinet for saying that he is opposed to an increase as to the present and future?

Mr. DAWES—I have the authority of the character of all these men for saying that they will not stand up before this country and insist upon it that we will go to increasing the burdens of the people in order to meet this increase of their own salaries while we cut down our own and all others.

Mr. WOODS—Will the gentleman from Massachusetts permit me to ask whether the President has drawn his increased salary?

Mr. DAWES—Oh, I know nothing about such things. [Sarcastic laughter on the Democratic side.]

Mr. STORM defended the increase of salary act as just, right and fair.

Mr. TREMAINE, at the request of Mr. Blaine, modified his amendment so as to omit the Speaker from the spirit of it.

The amendment was then rejected—yeas 79, nays 193.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.), on his name being called, said that under the instructions of his State he voted aye.

The question then recurred on Mr. Hale's amendment, in reference to the President's salary, and it was rejected—ayes 70, n[illegible] 186.

Mr. POLAND offered an amendment, requiring the members of the present Congress who received back pay as members of the last Congress, to refund by monthly reductions, and directing the Treasurer to communicate the passage of this bill to ex-members of the last Congress, and to cover into the Treasury the money that should be returned.

Mr. BECK asked Mr. Poland whether Congress had any power to take from ex-members money drawn by them as back pay.

Mr. POLAND replied that his amendment did not propose to do so.

Mr. BECK—Then, if they have as much right to retain it as the President has to retain his, why undertake to hoist them behind their backs and not deign to put the same proposition to the President?

Mr. HOLMAN moved as a substitute for Mr. Poland's amendment one applying only to members of the present Congress who were also members of the last Congress, omitting everything as to ex-members.

Mr. POLAND accepted Mr. Holman's amendment as a substitute for his own.

The question was taken on Mr. Holman's amendment, and it was agreed to—yeas 156, nays 101.

Mr. MAYNARD offered an amendment to except from the proposed reduction the employes of Congress, and spoke in support of that proposition.

The amendment was rejected without the yeas and nays.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) moved to amend by adding a proviso requiring all members who had also been members of the preceding Congress, and in which they had received back pay, to return the same to the Treasury. He appealed to the House to come up to the matter squarely and like men, and support a substitute which would be offered for the whole bill by the gentleman from Illinois (Huribut), fixing the salary at $5,000, to take effect from the passage of the act. [Cries of "Good," "good," "that is right."]

The question was taken *viva voce* on Mr. Butler's amendment, and it was carried—113 to 70.

Mr. HURLBUT then offered the following as a substitute for the whole bill:

SECTION 1. That from and after the passage of this act the compensation of Senators, Representatives and Delegates shall be at the rate of $5,000 per annum, payable monthly, and in addition thereto the actual individual expenses of each Senator, Representative and Delegate in going to and returning from the seat of Government once in each session, to be certified in writing by each.

SEC. 2. That the compensation of the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall be at the rate of $2,000 in addition to his pay as Representative, amounting in all to $8,000, and that of the Vice President shall be the same amount, with the same allowance for traveling expenses as hereinbefore provided.

SEC. 3. That all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. That the Secretary of the Treasury is required to cover into the Treasury all sums that may remain undrawn or which have been received as increased compensation under the provisions of said act, approved March 3d, 1873, which shall have or may come into his possession by the return thereof.

Mr. HURLBUT moved the previous question on his substitute.

Mr. DAWES endeavored to get in a proposition to substitute the bill as reported by the committee under the Orth instructions.

Mr. BUTLER and others objected, and demanded that the previous question should be put.

On Mr. Hurlbut's substitute being again read, it appeared that it had been changed after it was first offered by fixing the salary of the Speaker and Vice President at $9,000 and $8,000.

Mr. DAWES called attention to it, and claimed that he had the right to debate the proposition in its present form.

The Speaker ruled that the point was well taken.

Mr. DAWES animadverted on the impropriety of changing, without the knowledge of the House, a proposition that was pending before it.

The Speaker said he would be obliged if the gentleman from Illinois (Huribut) would leave the substitute in its original shape, even though that reduced his salary.

After further discussion the Speaker directed the Clerk to report the substitute in its original shape, and submitted it to the House in that shape.

The House seconded (141 to 48) the previous question on Mr. Huribut's substitute, and the main question was ordered—yeas 167, nays 105.

The question was taken on substituting Mr. Huribut's proposition for the pending bill and all amendments thereto, and it was, amid much excitement and after several changes of the vote from no to aye, agreed to—yeas 138, nays 130.

A motion to reconsider was made and laid on the table, the yeas and nays having been refused on the latter motion.

Mr. ROBERTS moved to adjourn. [Cries of "No, no," and much confusion and excitement.]

Mr. HALE (Me.) rose to close the debate. He considered that the substitute was no proper response to the demand of the country for a substantial repeal of the law of the last Congress. He characterized it as an evasion of the public voice, and stated that if this bill went to the wall, a proposition involving a clean, straightforward, substantial repeal would be introduced on the first Monday that the House would be in session, and he believed that it would pass the House and satisfy an indignant country.

In reply to various questions, the Speaker stated that if the House refused to order the bill to a third reading, the bill would fail; but that if it was ordered to a third reading, the previous question would then be exhausted, and a motion might be interposed to recommit the bill, with instructions to report back forthwith another bill.

The House then proceeded to vote on ordering the bill to be engrossed and read a third time. It was so ordered—159 yeas, 105 nays.

Mr. HURLBUT then got control of the measure, and yielded the floor to

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.), who proceeded to give his views on the matter. He had supported the substitute offered by his friend from Illinois (Hurlbut) because he looked upon it as a compromise. He spoke of the howl of the newspapers as having been provoked because their dirty sheets were not allowed to go through the mails free. It was on that account that Congress had been pursued with forty jackass mail power. The trouble had arisen from the fact that the members did not stand together, but that they let men up there (pointing to the reporters' gallery), who lived by the bounty of Congress, write distributed against them, and blacken them all over until the whole world were made to believe that members of Congress are worse than other men, instead of being, as they were, the chosen of the nation, and better as a class than men in any other profession—clergymen, lawyers, or doctors; for when a clergyman got into Congress he was not specially conspicuous for virtue any more than the rest of them were. [Laughter.] He argued that the salary fixed by the act of the 3d of March, 1873, was not too high.

Mr. Butler spoke in the midst of great confusion, and surrounded by members from all sides of the House, applauding and encouraging him and laughing at his good points. It was utterly impossible to get more than a very slight idea of his speech.

At its close the previous question was demanded by Mr. HURLBUT, and seconded.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays on the ordering of the main question.

After notice by the Speaker that this was the point where, if the previous question was not ordered, a motion to recommit the bill would be in order, the main question was ordered—yeas 131, nays 130.

The question was then on the passage of the bill. The yeas and nays were demanded, but refused, and the bill was passed on a division—122 to 74.

A motion to reconsider was made and laid on the table, and then, at nine o'clock, the House adjourned.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

The Salaries of Congressmen Reduced to $5,500.

Williams' Nomination Discussed by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Gen. O. O. Howard Before the House Committee on Military Affairs.

Battle Between U. S. Cavalry and Indians.

General Negley Re-elected President o the Union League of America.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, December 17, 1873.

The Bankrupt Law.

The Senate was in session five hours to-day listening to speeches on finance and discussing the bill repealing the bankruptcy law, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee, with the understanding that it shall be reported on Friday. Prominent Senators say to-night that it shall pass the Senate before they consent to a holiday adjournment.

The Salary Bill.

The House was in session nine hours to-day, mainly upon the salary bill, which was finally passed, cutting down the pay of Congressmen fifteen hundred dollars, leaving the President's, Cabinet officers' and Supreme Judges' salaries untouched.

The Chief Justiceship.

The Senate Judiciary Committee was in session six hours to-day taking evidence relative to the confirmation of Williams as Chief Justice.

Distillers' Tice Meters.

Representative Banning is confident of a favorable report from the Ways and Means Committee upon his proposition to refund to distillers some three hundred and sixty thousand dollars paid for tice meters. DIAMOND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, December 17, 1873.

Battle with Indians.

General Sheridan informs General Sherman that Lieutenant Hodson, of the Fourth Cavalry, was recently sent from Fort Clark with forty men to intercept a band of Indians raiding on the Lower Nueces. On the 10th inst. he struck the band, killed nine, wounded a good many more, and captured one hundred and eleven animal. His own casualties were one man wounded and three horses killed. This occurred on the west fork of the Nueces.

The War Department is also advised that a party of Kiowas murdered a white man, and that Santanan and Big Bow are camped on the Canadian river south of the point where the murder was committed.

The Howard Investigation.

General Howard appeared before the House Committee on Military Affairs to-day. He said he courted the fullest investigation, and waived any advantage that might accrue to him by the statute of limitation or otherwise, in order that he might be fully heard in court. He intended that he would be fully able to prove that he was not officially or morally responsible for any shortcomings by reason of his administration of the affairs of the Freedmen's Bureau.

General Howard was also present, but as the charges against Howard are not yet printed, his examination was postponed until to-morrow.

National Council of the Union League of America.

The National Council of the Union League of America was held here to-day. Hon. J. G. Negley was re-elected President. Important business of a private character was transacted. Resolutions were adopted calling upon Congress to pass the civil rights bill and accord belligerent rights to the Cuban insurgents.

Senate Transportation Committee.

The Senate Transportation Committee leave for the South on Monday.

The Chief Justiceship.

The Senate Committee on Judiciary to-day heard persons on the subject of the nomination of Williams for the Chief Justiceship.

The Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court will adjourn from the 24th inst. to the 5th of January.

Legal Tenders Outstanding.

The outstanding legal tenders amount to $374,577,018.

Loan Certificates Outstanding.

The amount of loan certificates outstanding is $4,725,000.

ILLINOIS.

Convention of the State Farmers' Association.

CHICAGO, December 17.—The second annual Convention of the Illinois State Farmers' Association commenced at Decatur yesterday. W. C. Flagg, President of the Association, delivered an address, reviewing the growth of the Association, and its beneficial results to members. At the first meeting of the Association, one year ago, only about forty counties were represented. Now every county of the one hundred and two in the State had its clubs, and in a majority of the counties the farmers carried their ticket at the last election. He referred to the questions of transportation, taxation, the tariff and finance, which would come before them for discussion, and counseled moderation and care in their consideration.

An address was also delivered by R. H. Ferguson, and a paper prepared by Hon. J. R. Hawley, member of Congress from the Rock Island district, on inter-State commerce was read.

The report of the secretary of the association shows the number of clubs in eighty-four counties from which reports have been received. Of these only a part have returned a report of their membership, but those reported show a total membership of over forty-six thousand. The secretary regrets the refusal of the Grangers to co-operate with the Farmers' Club, as their aims are identical.

A committee on resolutions was appointed, to which was referred resolutions favoring the construction of a ship Canal around Niagara Falls, the opening of the gulf route by the improvement of the Mississippi and Illinois rivers, opposing further land grants to railroads, and favoring the introduction of law reforms which shall simplify legislation and provide for a system of arbitration by the Judges of the Courts.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 12, 1873.

Probable Conspiracy to Blow Up a War Vessel.

Soon after the night workers were relieved by day men, yesterday, in the Brooklyn navy yard, a discovery was made of two large kegs of powder secreted in the hold of the United States steamer Minnesota, the first and nearest completed war ship on the repairer's hands. The generally accepted belief in the yard is, that the kegs were filled gradually, and being old ones, escaped particular notice. The Minnesota's nearest neighbor is the Spanish frigate Araplies.

Later.—An official contradiction is given to the report that two kegs of gunpowder had been found in the hold of the war ship Minnesota.

Settlement with Creditors.

Augustus W. King, who was precipitated into trouble by his cashier absconding, has settled with his creditors on a basis of ninety cents on the dollar, to be paid in six months.

Man Burned to Death.

During a fire early this morning in Vandyke's Hotel, Catharine Slip, a man named Nolan was burned to death.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 7:30 P. M., Dec. 17, 1873.

Probabilities for Today.

For New England, and thence westward over the northern portion of the Middle States and lower lake regions, the pressure will diminish, slight rise of temperature and possibly areas of light rain.

For the Southern States, clear or fair weather will prevail, except possibly on the coast, where cloudiness will increase. The prevailing winds in these districts will continue from the south and west.

For the upper lake region and Northwest, clear or partly cloudy weather, with light to fresh northwesterly to southwesterly winds, without decided change in temperature or pressure.

POLITICAL.

The California Senatorship.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 17.—The Legislature met in joint convention in Sacramento today. The first ballot resulted as follows: Booth, 57; Farley, 41; Shafter, 28.

The fact that Booth gained one vote in the joint convention over the vote of yesterday in the Senate and Assembly, has made the Railroad party desperate. Cole has withdrawn. Another ballot will be taken to-morrow.

It is reported the opponents of Booth and the people are using money lavishly, hoping to prevent him getting the four votes which are necessary to elect him.

—The Dayton Hotel, at Dayton, Nevada, was destroyed by fire last Tuesday night. L. D. Gould, Thomas Younger, John Norton, H. Nash and Mr. Clyster were burned to death.

THE VIRGINIUS.

Particulars of the Surrender.

The Stars and Stripes Raised by Spanish Hands.

The Vessel Found in a Filthy Condition.

Safe Arrival at Tortugas.

NEW YORK, December 17.—A correspondent of the *Tribune*, who was present at the surrender of the Virginius, telegraphs from Key West that the surrender took place at Bahia Honda, yesterday morning. The fast steam yacht Dispatch was selected to receive the Virginius, and Captain Whiting, of Worcester, was designated to command her. He was accompanied by Lieut. Adolph Mariax, Master Geo. O. Calhoun, and Assistant Engineer N. H. Ladin. The crew consisted of thirty-nine men from the Navy. The Dispatch sailed from Key West on Sunday, and reached Bahia Honda about noon on Monday.

The correspondent says: As soon as the Dispatch was sighted from shore, a Spanish flag bearing a crown, notwithstanding a Republican edict abolishing that monarchial emblem, was flung to the breeze. We discovered a black side-wheel steamship with two smoke-stacks lying about a mile beyond the fort, and in perfectly smooth water. No other craft except two or three coasting schooners were then visible, and it was not until we were about to come to anchor that we discerned a Spanish sloop of war lying close under the shore, about two miles away. The Dispatch proceeded slowly and at last came along and anchored about four hundred yards from the Virginius. Almost immediately afterward a boat from the Spanish frigate came alongside the Virginius, and at a quarter of two o'clock the stars and stripes were replaced by Spanish hands, and again the vessel which carried over the their unfortunate countrymen, Varona, Verona, Fry and [illegible] comrades to their death. The [illegible] was then pulled away, and at the same moment we saw, by the aid of glasses, another boat let down from the Spanish vessel, which proved to be the Captain's gig. It brought to the Dispatch a handsome young Spanish naval officer in full uniform. He was courteously met at the gangway by Captain Rodgers. He introduced himself as Senor De La Camara, commanding the sloop-of-war Favorita. He was invited into the cabin, but being informed by Captain Rodgers that Captain Whiting was to receive the surrender, he stepped briskly towards the latter, and the Spaniard and the American lifted their caps in courteous salute.

Commander De La Camara remarked that he had received a copy of the protocol requiring the surrender of the Virginius, and was prepared to execute it either on that or the following day. Captain Whiting replied that he was instructed to receive the vessel on Tuesday, but the hour would be left to the convenience of the Spanish commander. It was then agreed that the ceremony should take place at nine o'clock on Tuesday morning. Salutes were again exchanged, and Senor De La Camara left the ship, the interview not having consumed more than five minutes.

In the afternoon Captain Whiting and Lieutenant Mariax returned the call and were received with proper courtesies.

The Surrender.

On Tuesday morning, punctually, as the bells on the Dispatch struck for nine o'clock, and before the echo had died away, the American flag was hauled down

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

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W. P. HOUSTON,.....D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED.

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 97¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 32f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111¼.

THE *Telegraph* is trying its hand on a new flip-flap. It thinks now that the people were all right. What a "flopper."

THE "Virginius" has been transferred to our Government, says a dispatch from President Castellar to Minister Sickles.

THE sailors belonging to the Spanish war vessel Arapiles are vindictive. They tried yesterday to blow up an American war vessel, in retaliation, it is thought, for the delay of the Arapiles, by the sinking of a coal boat in front of the dock where she lay for repairs.

IT IS a pity that Kansas cannot have a new Constitution, or something that will produce honesty among its politicians. The Pomeroy bribery case comes out with a new bribery feature, it being affirmed that a *nolle prosequi* has been purchased by him for $7,000.

THE WONDERS that occasionally develop, in the rise and fall of towns in our oil regions are now and then commented on, and do seem to be almost miraculous in some of their phases. When oil was struck at Pithole city, so great was the rush, that in three months after the first house was built it had two theatres, two newspapers, an opera house, seventy-five hotels and saloons, one of the former costing $100,000, and a population of 25,000 people. Now, the people have vanished, the theatres are closed, the newspapers removed, the oil wells are dry, and the place is lapsing into its original desolation as rapidly as it was built up. There are now scarcely one hundred people in the place. This wonderful growth and decline could hardly be possible in any other part of the world. The history of Pithole is the history in brief of the eager, restless, energetic American life.

RICHARDSON AND CONGRESS.

AN open difference has developed between Secretary Richardson and the Committee on Ways and Means specially, and Congress generally, as regards the financial methods to be employed in the present emergency. The Secretary desires to restore duties on tea and coffee, and increase the taxes on tobacco and whisky. The feeling of Congress is that expenses must be reduced. We join with the latter view, for several reasons. The pressure that is upon the country, one result of which has been to cause a heavy falling off in Government revenues, is felt particularly by the poor. The rich have suffered in the shrinkage of values, and a few in the absolute breaking up of business; but, as a rule, they have not been so crippled as to interfere in the least with their manner of living. But the masses have been so affected. To put a duty on tea and coffee, at this time, will be exactly equivalent to imposing a direct tax on the poor. Tea and coffee have come to be regarded as essentials of living, and are in general use in this country. In ordinary times a few cents per pound added to the cost of these articles, will not be of much moment, but now it should not be done.

As regards the tax on tobacco and whisky, the effect will be to benefit dealers. This the Secretary admits. Singular as it may seem, the reduction of the tax on whisky, and the increased efficiency in collecting this tax, has been one of the severest blows given the whisky traffic in this country. Those who had large stocks of whisky on hand, suffered loss by the decline in price; and others who had involved themselves in debt, when the prices were high, were greatly embarrassed to carry their paper when the decline came. Hence, for several years, dealers in whisky and tobacco have been besieging Congress to increase the tax. The effect will simply be to increase the price,—thus putting wealth in the pockets of dealers, and to stimulate the business generally.

Thus it is hard to imagine how Secretary Richardson could have selected a more unpopular and unwise method of relieving the prevailing stringency than he has. To oppress the poor, on the one hand, till they are driven to desperation, and stimulate traffic in tobacco and whisky on the other, are about as ill-judged and evil as any measures that can possibly be resorted to. We are glad to think that Congress will utterly refuse to entertain the recommendations made.

As against this are three propositions: 1. To reduce expenses and estimates. This, we think, can certainly be done. For example, the appropriation for Congress in 1868 was $3,669,135; for 1873 the estimate is $7,251,842. Much of this increase may be credited to salary increase; and as this is to be reduced again, some $3,000,000 ought to be saved. For public buildings and repairs, in 1868, $1,996,662 was expended, this year $10,663,648 is asked for. Certainly at least $5,000,000 of this sum should be stricken off. Three millions increase is asked for fortifications. This should be stricken off. Nearly a million increase is asked for the survey of public lands—this can be deferred. These few items indicate the class of expenses which represent an increase of some $25,000,000. None of them are of a pressing nature. In times of prosperity we might make outlays in the directions named, and to the extent asked for. But now, when a financial crisis is upon the country, we can defer all such extraordinary expenses.

2. To issue a temporary loan. This is Mr. Kelley's plan. It is really only another way of urging his low rate of interest exchangeable loan. The plan is better than that of Secretary Richardson, and is not seriously objectionable; but it is an open question whether it is better than the plan of issuing a large volume of currency. A low interest bond will be equivalent to so much new currency. It will be exactly similar to the Treasury notes that bore gold interest. But if Mr. Kelly means that his low interest bond shall be redeemed with currency, we will have an increase of currency, after all,—the bond merely serving as a check upon an unnecessary expansion.

3. The third plan we have already alluded to. It is, to issue as the government may need it, the $44,000,000 of reserves, and then under Congressional authority to add another hundred millions to the currency of the country, paying it out as the government may need it. This is not preferable to, though simpler than, the low-interest bond proposed by Mr. Kelly. But either plan is entirely preferable to that of Secretary Richardson. Probably two plans will need to be employed,—the expenses of the government reduced, and the issue of currency enlarged. Already, under the issue of the government reserve, money is becoming easier, and business is improving. A policy that works well may thus be continued, especially as within a few months we may reasonably expect a general revival of business once more.

WHAT IT TEACHES.

The vote on the new Constitution ranged between one-half and two-thirds the full vote of the State; but had the vote been larger, it probably would have been relatively the same. More or less speculation has already been indulged, by way of accounting for the vote cast,—and much of it is just and proper. To our mind, two leading circumstances exerted a larger influence on the minds of the people than all else combined. The first was a widespread disgust at the manner in which our political affairs have been managed. A larger or better Republican constituency than our State affords, cannot be found in any State in the Union. It is made up of solid, careful business men, farmers, and a large mass of working people, all of whom are Republicans in principle, and not from any desire for office. They have seen that the Republican party fostered industry; that its principles represented just the truth that all who love liberty, under proper constitutional restraints, hunger for; hence in sentiment and interest, they were allied with the Republican party.

As against these powerful considerations came the disagreeable features that pertained to the management of the State. Conventions were frequently packed, the machinery of the party captured, and men often put in nomination, for offices of various grades, who were absolutely repulsive to the people. They not only felt that the candidates did not fairly represent them, but that they really had no part in nominating them. Worse than this, outcries of fraud in elections came from different parts of the State, and the evidence adduced did not admit of denial. The masses of the party could only say that they had no part in those frauds, and must not be held responsible for them. And we believe we speak the sentiment of the masses in the Republican party when we say that they would rather lose the State on a fair vote than gain it by fraud. Yet the stigma of whatever was done fell on the party at large.

Thus, time after time, the people have been compelled to choose whether they would vote against their convictions or support candidates they had no part in nominating, and who did not represent the moral feeling or real choice of the party. Rather than vote for Democratic candidates but little if any better than ours, and thus endorse the principles of that party as well, thousands of Republicans have gone repugnantly to the polls, and done violence to their conscience, by voting for men of whose character and fitness they entertained grave doubts. But in doing it, they consoled themselves with the reflection, that at all events they maintained Republican principles generally, even if the instruments they were compelled to select were not of their choice. They felt that wrong agents were employed to reach right ends.

All this might be endured one, twice, or a dozen times, but to be made a settled system was not allowable. Thus for a few years, the best Republicans have chafed under this oppression of conscience. Yet the evil intensified rather than abated. Seeing no other mode of relief, the idea of a new Constitution at once became exceedingly popular,—it opened a way of escape from evils that had become burdensome. We believe this to be the primary cause of the unanimity displayed in favor of the new Constitution. It was seen and felt that it was not perfect; it was even feared that some features of it might prove oppressive; but it was farther felt that such inequalities as might exist could be speedily corrected, and in any event would not be so galling as the evils already existing.

When, to these general considerations, came the direct and virulent hostility of those who for years, had "set up the State," there was no longer any doubt in the minds of the people. The attempt to open the doors for fraud in Philadelphia, and to entirely set aside the election in this city, only added thousands to the vote for the new Constitution. And had another month been given the people, the only effect would have been to intensify the interest, and increase the vote. The lesson embodied, therefore, in the vote of Tuesday, simply is, that the Republican party, as well as others,—the people,—will repudiate any set of men who seek to thrive by fraud.

AS USUAL.

It is said that there are those who are born under an unlucky star, and that all their lives long they are subjected to the sorrows that come of their unlucky destiny. Whether or not this supposed law applies to the *Commercial* of this city, it is nevertheless true that it is nearly certain to be on the losing side of every great public question. We do not need to dwell on its misfortunes, in this particular, under its former management. But when those who now manage it assumed control, we were given to understand that all such bitter experiences were to be avoided. That now, not only would it be a leader of Republican opinion, but would exert a vast influence upon the party, and control the destiny of very many Republican votes.

Brigham's great campaign was the Reform movement of 1870; the first great effort under the new management is just ended. Curiously the results are almost identical. The utmost influence of the *Commercial*, in either case, affected less than 2,000 votes! All the famed prestige of the new *regime*, the personal influence and management of its conductors, the arguments put forth and the appeals made, were responded to by exactly the same number of votes as were Brigham's appeals of three years ago. Of course we cannot weigh those votes, or go back of them and say who cast them; but we incline to the opinion that those cast under Brigham's influence represented more Republicans, and a larger proportion of solid business men and persons of intelligence than did the vote of Tuesday.

Our cotemporary is certainly unfortunate. We cannot doubt that it means to benefit the Republican party. If so, we suggest an effective way of rendering it real service. It is, to turn Democratic—and lend the influence of its unlucky destiny to that organization. It will thus indirectly benefit Republicanism, and injure the cause of those whose interests it espouses. This will compensate for its operations in the past, and will, we think, be understood and appreciated. In the meantime the question may be seriously asked, ought those who, even with the *Commercial's* aid, can command only 2,000 votes, assume to be leaders of the Republican party any longer?

THE bill substantially repealing the salary bill in Congress, is probably as good in every repect as can well be reached. The increase granted to the Judges of the Supreme Court is continued, and that of the President is necessarily continued during the term of President Grant, as it cannot be constitutionally repealed during that time. The salaries of Congressmen are fixed at $5,500 and actual traveling expenses.

SMALL farms appear to be more advantageous in the end than large ones, in Tennessee. The Gallatin *Examiner*, published in that State, says: "We have noticed since the war that in sections where the labor is performed by owners of lands and not by negroes, that there is a more satisfactory condition of prosperity than in localities where there is a superabundance of land. Here in summer the farmers north of the ridge are better off, all things considered, than those in the valley. They are less in debt; they do more home manufacturing; they have actually more money, at the end of the year, than our poor rich men."

A GLIMPSE AT MORMONISM.

A Lecture by Brigham Young's Nineteenth Wife—Mormon Rights—A Correct List of the Prophet's Wives and Children.

Mrs. Ann Eliza Young, the last and recently divorced wife of Brigham Young, told the story of her life at Denver, Colorado, in a public lecture, last Wednesday evening. The Denver *News*, which reports the lecture at length, says her manner was quiet and straightforward, creating a very favorable impression. Subjoined are the more interesting portions of her lecture:

Her parents were born in New York, her father joining the Mormon Church at 23, and her mother becoming a convert at 16 years. They had five children, she being the youngest. She was born Sept. 13, 1844. In 1848 she emigrated to Salt Lake. She had never know anything but the Mormon religion from her earliest years; she believed it to be true because her parents so believed it. At the age of eight years, she was baptized by immersion, and again when 16 years old, after which she was received into the endowment hours. The endowments, or secret rites of Mormonism, are a sort of allegory in blank verse, paraphrased from the Scriptures and Milton's Paradise Lost. There are rooms fitted up with scenery adapted to the performance of a drama representing the creation of man, his fall, the coming of Christ and the priesthood of Joseph Smith. In the performance Brigham Young takes the part of Elohim or head God, while other prominent men represent Jesus, Satan, Michael and the Apostles. Different degrees of the Aaronic and Melchizedek priesthood are conferred, at each stage of which the candidate is required to take oaths of secrecy, accompanied with barbarous penalties, should they dare to violate them. They are also given a new name by which they will be known as the kingdom of God. The entire ceremony is profane and of little interest to the outside world, except where the candidate takes a solemn oath to "bear eternal hostility to the Government of the United States and avenge the murder of the prophet Joseph Smith." In this ceremony the women wear a long robe which is placed on the right shoulder, is gathered at the waist with strings, and flows to the floor; there is an apron of linen covered with green silk and embroidered with fig leaves—the nearest approach to the paradaisical apron that is consistent with our climate. The men wear a cap of linen similar to those worn by stone masons. The ladi's caps are of Swiss muslin, with a vail of the same, which has a pretty effect. The intensely funny appearance of the men in this costume is irresistible. This is the costume in which the Mormons are prepared for the grave.

When she was 18 years old Brigham Young sent for her to study for the stage, and she complied, although she was not remunerated therefor. She was married in her nineteenth year to James L. Dee; was his only wife, and lived in constant fear lest he should take a second. She had two children by him and was treated most brutally. She then submitted to the wishes of her friends and left him. A year later, by the advice of Brigham and the assistance of George Q. Cannon, delegate to Congress, she was divorced in the Probate Court. She was married secretly to Brigham Young, April 7, 1868, in the endowment house. Henry C. Kimball sealed them up to everlasting lives. She was charged not to tell anybody, for fear the Gentiles would hear of it, and have him arrested for taking more wives in the face of the law. After the ceremony, she went home and didn't see Brigham for a week. Her house was poorly provided for, having barely the necessities of life. In the President's household they have what is called ration day. Once a month each family receives five pounds of sugar, one pound of candles, a bar of soap, and a box of matches. The lecturer emphatically stated that she never received $3,000 a year, as has been reported. The rule with all the prophet's wives—except the favorite—is that all food beyond the plainest fare, and all clothing except what nature demands for the protection of the person, the wife is expected to provide for herself and children. Brigham promises his wives $1,000 a year pin-money and a good home; but they get neither.

One of the most interesting portions of this lecture is that which treats of Brigham Young and his family. Brigham Young was 73 years of age last June. He has 19 wives; 15 of these are his own for time and eternity; the other four are proxy wives, being widows of Joseph Smith. The children of their union with Brigham are credited to Joseph Smith, and go to swell his kingdom. All plural wives are known by their maiden name, to distinguish the one from the other. The following is a correct list of Brigham's wives in the order of their marriages: Mary Ann Angel, Lucy Decker, Mrs. Augusta Cobb Harriet Cook, Clara Decker Emeline Free, Lucy Bigelow, Zina D. Huntington, Susan Snively, Margaret Pierce, Mrs. Twiss, Emily Partridge, Martha Baker, Eliza Burgess, Eliza R. Snow, Harriet Barney, Amelia Folsom, Mary Van Cott and Ann Eliza Webb, the nineteenth and last. Brigham has two larger houses, called the Bee-Hive and the Lion House. There is one wife in the Bee-Hive and six in the other. The rest are scattered throughout the city and Territory. His three eldest sons have followed the polygamous example of their father. He has 45 living children; the most of them are grown and married. There are 29 girls and 16 boys in his family. His son John W. has renounced polygamy by discarding his first and second wives, and retaining his third. Seven of Brigham's daughters taste the sweets of rural marriages. Two of the seven call Hiram B. Clawson husband, two are willed to George Thatcher, and two to Wm. Criexall; the seventh is the second mate of Thomas Williams. Amelia Folsom is the only wife Brigham lives with at present. He has forsaken all for her. Upon this favorite wife is lavished all the care and attention the most devoted monogamist could possibly bestow upon his companion. At present he is erecting a mansion for her that will cost at least $100,000. Brigham loves her better than all others; he is afraid of her, and this is where lies her success over him. Amelia uses the vilest language in her common conversation.

TO RUPTURED PEOPLE.

To the general public the subject of rupture or buboocele is a matter of very little interest. To one-sixth of the male portion of the community, however, it is a matter of grave and serious import, as that proportionate number are afflicted with that direful malady. Many of those afflicted are hardly aware of the fact that they are so; and there are others again who are apt to mistake rupture for some other disease, and again some other disease for rupture. In a displacement of the kind of which we are writing it is a serious fault to be in error. A delay of one day in procuring medical relief has often been at the expense of a life. Those who read this, will thank us for the knowledge of the fact, that there is a relief in every case, and a cure in many cases, in which a cure may be thought impossible. We invite all persons who are ruptured or who suspect themselves to be so, to call and procure the right kind of an appliance or ascertain if an appliance is necessary. Trusses at lower prices than anywhere in the city, at DR. KEYSER'S, 167 Liberty street. Office private.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.

ASSETS January 1, 1873, - $778,351 56.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Vollansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert Q. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING.

Holiday Goods, Holiday Goods,
Christmas and New Years Gifts,
Suitable to the times,
Toilet Sets, Fancy Cut Bottles,
Vinegarettes, Perfume Cases,
Handkerchief and Glove Boxes,
Satchels, Telescope Drinking Cups, Pocket Books, &c.

We have the largest and most complete stock in the city and defy competition. Remember the goods must be sold without regard to cost, at

JOSEPH BROWNE'S DRUG STORE,
Corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hutchison & Co.

Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
28 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. M. FABER,
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PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
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STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
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MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
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DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
WM. SEMPLE
NEW GOODS, NEW PRICES
LOWER THAN EVER.
Housekeeping Goods.
Blankets, Extra Bargains,
Coverlets and Quilts, very cheap.
FLANNELS,
All kinds and colors.
Barred Flannels, 12 1-2c.
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WOOL PLAID,
Extraordinary Bargains.
POPLIN PLAID,
About one-half former prices.
Men and Boys' Goods,
All Bargains.
Waterproof, all colors,
Waterproof, as low as 70c.
Prints, good styles and Cloth, 6 1-4c.
Best Prints, 8 1-3c.
Velveteen, all colors, prices very low.
Carpets and Oil Cloths—Bargains.
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.

Extra Good Bargains
IN
GOODS SUITABLE
FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS
KID GLOVES,
Real Alexander, 2, 3 and 4 Buttons, reduced from $2.00 and $2.50.
SABLE MUFFS,
At $16.00—reduced from $20.00.
" 20.00—reduced from 25.00.
" 25.00—reduced from 30.00.
" 25.00—reduced from 35.00.
SABLE SETS,
At $18.00—reduced from $25.00.
" 25.00—reduced from 35.00.
" 30.00—reduced from 40.00.
Bargains in Siberian Squirrel.
Bargains in Alaska Mink.
Bargains in Lynx.
Bargains in Seal.
All our FUR GLOVES reduced to close out the stock during the Holiday season.
Good Bargains in Shawls,
Good Bargains in Skirts,
Good variation in Jackets,
Good Bargains in Underwear.
Black Repellants,
Blue Repellants,
Brown Repellants,
Green Repellants.
All at Very Low Prices.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

H. J. LYNCH,
JUST RECEIVED
Serges, Camel's Hair Cloth and Poplins
In all the new autumn shades.
Cloth and Cashmere
Sacques and Manties,
Redingotes, Shawls and Blankets,
In great variety at
No. 96 Market Street.

ELECTIONS.

NOTICE—ELECTION.

An Election will be held in the SOHO SCHOOL HOUSE, Fourteenth ward,

On Tuesday, December 30, 1873,

Between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock P. M.,

For the purpose of electing FIVE PERSONS to serve as Commissioners for the improvement of SOHO STREET, BOSTON STREET, EMMETT STREET and WADSWORTH STREET, under the provisions of an ACT of Assembly entitled "An Act to provide for the improvement of Penn avenue and other avenues and streets of the City of Pittsburgh, approved April 6th, 1870, and the several supplements thereto," and an ordinance authorizing the grading, paving and curbing of Soho street, from Fifth avenue to Wadsworth street, Wadsworth street from Soho street to Emmett street, Emmett street from Wadsworth street to Soho street, and Bryan street from Soho street to Fifth avenue, and to assess Soho street, Emmett street to center avenue, and the election of Commissioners for that purpose, passed December 15th, 1873.

SELDEN SPANG,
JOSEPH D. JONES,
T. S. MORROW
Election Officers.

Pittsburgh, December 16, 1873. de17

IRON CITY NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PITTSBURGH, December 13, 1873.

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 13, 1874, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

de10-td W. H. DUNCAN, Cashier.

PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, December 13th, 1873.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 13, 1874, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

F. M. GORDON,
de15 Cashier.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., December 13, 1873.

NOTICE—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Nine Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 13th, 1874, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

J. H. WILKINS,
de15 Cashier.

FARMERS' DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank, to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 13th, 1874, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

S. GEORGE, Jr., Cashier.
Pittsburgh, December 12, 1873. de13

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, December 13, 1873.

AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 13, 1874, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

W. McCANDLESS,
de15-td Cashier.

EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, December 12th, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the Exchange National Bank of Pittsburgh will be held at the Banking House, No. 84 Wood street, on TUESDAY, January 13th, 1874, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 P. M.

A. LONG,
de13 Cashier.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, December 13, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECTORS, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 13, 1874 between the hours of 12 and 2 P. M.

W. STEINMEYER, Cashier.
de13-td

MERCHANTS & MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, December 12, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will take place at the Banking House, Fourth Avenue, on TUESDAY, the 13th of January, 1874, between the hours of eleven A. M. and two P. M.

JOHN SCOTT, Jr., Cashier.
de13-td

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SECURITY TRUST COMPANY.—A meeting of the Creditors of the SECURITY TRUST CO. will be held at their office 64 Wood street, on TUESDAY, December 16, 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., to devise a course of settlement. All creditors are hereby required to be present, or represented. By order of the

de7-10 EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

DESIRING THAT THE PUBLIC should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they shall receive prompt attention.

R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

DIVIDENDS

FIFTH AVENUE BANK, PITTSBURGH, December 13, 1873.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PERCENT, on the Capital Stock out of the profits of the last six months, free of tax, payable on and after the 16th inst.

F. E. SCHNCK,
de16-15 Cashier.

NESTLE'S LACTEOUS FARINA.—A new and choice article for infant's food, made from the best swiss milk, put up in hermetically sealed cans, just received and for sale at the Family Grocery store of

JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.

DRY GOODS.
WM. SEMPLE
NEW GOODS, NEW PRICES
LOWER THAN EVER.
Shaw's, Striped, unusual bargains.
Shawls, Broche and Paisley, cheap.
Shawls, Black Thibet, very low.
Cloaking Velvets, at very low prices.
Bonnet Velvets, cheaper than ever.
MILLINERY GOODS,
FULL STOCK.
Hats and Bonnets.
Ribbons and Flowers.
Sacques and Walking Jackets.
Storm Cloaks, all Sizes,
Furs, extra bargains.
Fancy Goods, new Stock.
Toys, Splendid Stock,
Felt Skirts, great bargains.
Embossed Skirts, 62 1-2c.
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.

AT ERWIN'S
Great Closing Out Sale
GOOD BARGAINS.
AT 18 3-4 CENTS,
Polka, Spot and Ring Patterns Tycoon Reps—a good bargain.
AT 37 1-2 CENTS,
The best value in this market is a Black Alpaca—same quality as sold elsewhere for 50c.
AT 50 CENTS,
A splendid quality of Black Alpaca—regular retail price 75c.
AT 25 CENTS,
One case Colored Mohairs—reduced from 50c.
AT 25 CENTS,
Silk Striped Poplins—reduced from 50c.
AT 12 1-2 CENTS,
A large assortment of DRESS GOODS—reduced from 20, 25 and 31c. to close out.
AT 50 CENTS,
One case all Wool French Merino—reduced from $1.00 per yard.
GOOD BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.
We have marked down the prices in our FUR Department, and will offer during the HOLIDAY SEASON some extra
GOOD BARGAINS.
All at Very Low Prices.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
Nos. 172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,
AND
26 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
THE OPPORTUNITY
Presents itself to consumers to reap a benefit out of the ruin brought on the manufacturers by the panic in prices. All Goods at
Much Lower Prices
THAN HERETOFORE.
Bargains in
CARPETS,
Oil Cloths, &c.
OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,
23 FIFTH AVENUE.
CARPETS
REDUCED!
Brussels, Very Low.
Tapestries, Very Low.
2 and 3 Plies, Very Low.
Ingrains, Very Low.
Oil Cloths, Very Low.
Window Shades Very Low.
Mattings, Very Low.
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
21 Fifth Avenue

WALL PAPER.
REMOVAL.
W. P. MARSHALL
Has removed from 191 Liberty street, to the new and elegant storehouse,
No. 47 Seventh Street
(FORMERLY IRWIN,)
BETWEEN PENN AND LIBERTY.
NOTE.—W. P. M. has facilities for obtaining the newest and most advanced styles of Paper Hangings from the leading manufacturers in France and this country, and while he will always have the most elegant and expensive patterns, he will also have all qualities down to the cheapest.

William H. Seward's
Travels Around the World.
Copies in fine bindings for the Holidays, now ready.
For prices, address the publishers,
App'eton & Co, 549 and 551 Broadway,
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JUST RECEIVED BY
GEO. H. ANDERSON & CO.,
128 SECOND AVENUE.
1,000 Sides Buenos Ayres Sole;
400 " Springfield Oak Sole;
100 doz. French Calf and Kip of the most approved Brand.
With a full assortment of Saddlers and Shoemakers' wholesale and retail

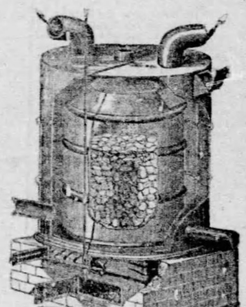
IF YOU WANT A SUPERIOR GOLD WATCH
Buy a Ladd Patent Stiffened
GOLD WATCH CASE.
Fitted with a fine movement to suit, and you have all right. You will thus save a handsome sum of money, and your movement will have a case of unexcelled elegance and durability, for sale by dealers in watches generally. Send for full descriptive circulars to the Manufacturers,
J. A. BROWN & CO.,
de4-6m-w 11 Maiden Lane, New York.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—1,600 pounds Double Extra New Buckwheat Flour, just received, put up in small sacks, for family use, and for sale at the Family Grocery store of
JNO. A. RENSHAW & CO.
Corner Liberty and 6th streets.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS
WM. SEMPLE
New Goods, New Prices,
LOWER THAN EVER
IMMENSE STOCK.
DRESS GOODS,
Choice Styles, 12 1-2c.
Extra Choice, 18 3-4c.
At 25c and 28c, formerly 50c.
Heavy Black Poplin, 25c.
Extra Finish Poplin, 31c.
Black Silk, sterling bargain.
Black Alpacas, very cheap.
Satteens and Serges, 37 1-2 and 50c.
Camel's Hair Goods, very low prices.
At 50c, Dress Goods, formerly at 87 1-2c and $1.
At 25 and 30c, beautiful Colored Poplins.
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

128 FEDERAL ST.
B. & B.
CASH WE MUST HAVE.
Our entire stock of
DRESS GOODS,
Amounting to over $20,000 will be sacrificed.
27 inch SILK POPLINS reduced to 50c, formerly sold at $1 25.
40 inch CASHMERES and MERINOS at 75c—worth $1.25—in choice new shades.
Splendid assortment of
Dress Goods,
From 12½c to 50c. Three cases
BLACK ALPACAS
At 25, 45 and 50c a yard, that have no equal in this market, fully 15c per yard less than usual value.
LARGE STOCK
Flannels, Domestics
AND
Housekeeping Goods,
At the lowest prices reached at any time since the panic.
BOGGS & BUHL
128 Federal St.
ALLEGHENY.
N. B.—We offer our immense stock of Ladies' English Walking Jackets, Double Cape Cloaks and Ulsters at a great sacrifice—some as low as $3. A few of Jackets also lower reduced from $20 to $10.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.
THE
FIERY FURNACE,



MANUFACTURED BY
Graff, Hugus & Co.,
ALSO,
NILES' IMPROVED
Star Range.
Improved Double-Oven
BOSTON RANGE,
VAN'S PATENT
PORTABLE RANGE
Parlor and Cook Stoves,
Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts, Fine and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
206 and 208 Liberty Street

AUCTION SALES.
Houses and Lots
IN THE
DIAMOND, ALLEGHENY,
AT
Orphans' Court Sale,
On THURSDAY, December 18,
AT 3 O'CLOCK.
Will be sold on the premises, by order of the Orphan's Court, the following described property of Mrs. JANE DEWARE, deceased, viz.: No. 38 Sandusky Diamond, Lot 22x110 feet, with
BRICK DWELLING HOUSE
Of seven rooms and attic at present occupied as a physician's office and residence by the owner.
No. 38 North Diamond, Lot 22x110 feet, with Brick Dwelling House of six rooms and attic.
TERMS—One third cash on confirmation of sale; balance in two equal annual payments, with interest from day of sale, secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. A deposit of five hundred dollars on each property required at time of sale.
The central location of these properties renders them very desirable, not only as dwellings, but prospectively as places of business.
A. LEGGATE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
de13-td30 159 Federal street, Allegheny.

Phœnix Steam Brewery,
SPENCER, McKAY & CO.,
MALSTERS AND BREWERS,
ALE, PORTER AND BROWN STOUT
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ROBT. WATSON, Manager.

KEYSTONE
MARBLE WORKS.
For a Fine Monument, a Good Head Stone, or a kinds of Work for the Cemeteries, go to
C. MILLER'S,
No. 45 Butler street, near the Cemetery Gate, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DRY GOODS.
WM. SEMPLE
FALL STYLES.
MILLINERY GOODS
A complete stock at our usual bargains.
Hats and Bonnets,
Flowers and Plumes,
Pompons and Wings,
Ostrich Tips,
Trimmed Hats and Bonnets,
Notions, a full stock of choice Goods.
Fancy Goods,
In great variety. Departments newly supplied. Everything very cheap.
Gents' Goods,
Hosiery, Gloves, Ties, Collars, Shirts, White and Colored, Undershirts, Handkerchiefs, Braces, Suspenders, Drawers, Cardigans, &c., &c.
LADIES' UNDERWEAR.
Vests in high and low necks, long and short Sleeves in all sizes. Drawers all sizes.
RIBBONS, RIBBONS
Plain and Watered Sash Ribbon, Plain and Stripe Sash Ribbon, Neck Ribbons, new shades, Gros Grain Ribbon, new shades.
Laces and Embroideries,
Ruches and Ruching,
Velvet Belts,
Hair Goods.
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.

PROPOSALS.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS!
Second Avenue Improvement.
Sealed proposals for grading, curbing, masonry and construction of sewers on Second avenue, from Murphy street to Hazelwood avenue, will be received at the office of the Secretary of Second Avenue Commission, 67 Grant street, Pittsburgh, until
SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1874,
At 12 o'clock, noon. Each bidder will bid for the whole work, or any part thereof separately.
Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Commission, Municipal Hall, within the time named for receiving proposals.
The Commissioners reserve the right to accept or reject the whole or any portion of all bids, should they see proper to do so.
Bidders must accompany their proposals with bonds, as required by the city.
W. J. LEWIS,
J. D. SCULLY,
M. K. MOORHEAD,
S. H. PALMER, Jr.,
PETER CONNELLY,
GEO. T. OLIVER, Commissioners
Secretary. de17

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO., PITTSBURGH, PA., Dec. 11, 1873.
NOTICE.
Sealed Proposals
Will be received at this office until the 16th inst. inclusive,
For Building a New Wooden Bridge
Over Bull Creek, near Bathoiet's, in Fawn Township.
Plans and Specifications can be seen in the office of the County Engineer.
HENRY WARNER, Controller.
Per HENRY SNIVELY, Clerk. de12-td3t

DRUM & KUHN,
Architects,
Office—North-East corner Wood and Fifth avenue, Third Floor.
REFERENCES: Judge Collier, Messrs. Wier & Gibson, Gen. J. K. Porter, John Heath, Esq., G. A. Mundorff, Messrs. Marshall & Bro.

Luther S. Kauffman,
Stock and Note
BROKER
HAS REMOVED TO
NO. 96 FOURTH AVENUE,
Where he will continue the business of buying and selling
ON COMMISSION,
STOCKS, BONDS, NOTES,
AND
All Marketable Securities
PERSONS HOLDING
NORTHERN PACIFIC AND OTHER SECURITIES,

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.
CAPITAL, - - - $250,000.
Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday's from 7 to 9 P. M.
ANDREW L. McFARLANE, President.
SAM'L A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.
DIRECTORS.
Andrew L. McFarlane, Wm. S. Lupton,
Asst. Tindle, Sr., J. F. Smith,
A. T. Dorthett, Jos. W. Imley,
Frank Kohne, W. H. Irwin,
JOHN G. MACONNELL, Solicitor. Sam'l A. Long.

FOR SALE,
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
STREET IMPROVEMENT
Seven Per Cent.
Penn Ave. Bonds
AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION.
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

Luther S. Kauffman,
Stock and Note Broker,
96 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages and Commercial Paper bought and sold on commission.
Investors are requested to call for full information.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.
Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - - 127,000
Interest allowed on time deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS.—A. Grostzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, C. C. Dickson, E. H. Negley, Joseph Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Heberman.
A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAUBACH, Cashier.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 17, 1873.

The money market exhibits not much change, but yet there is a gradual and sure improvement. True, there are some men looking perpetually on the dark side of things who cannot see the "good time coming" when money will be again easy. But the good times are coming, and the world, or our business community, will be none the worse for this financial panic.

The Brokers' Board held its regular session to-day at noon, and considerable business was transacted. An active interest is being manifested in this matter, and it will soon be an established institution which will be appreciated. The offerings of our local securities are large, and bids quite active. In a few days the daily transactions will be fully reported and the public thus advised of them.

In New York, to-day, stocks have been rather weak, consequent upon large realizations. The bulls are apparently unloading and going short of the market. The prices of stocks are now depending very much upon the action of Congress. If infat on is to be credited, Congress will go up very rapidly; other wise the probabilities are that stocks will go down.

Gold to-day has been feverish, with indications toward lower figures. The bulls have gr bably done all they can for the present to force up prices, and it is likely for a few days to decline. The premium on gold will vary from 9 to 12 for to-morrow days.

Luther S. Kauffman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Tuesday.	Wed'sy.
Gold closed at	112¼	112¼
U. S. 6s—1881—coupons	121	121⅜
6-20 1862	115	115⅜
" 1864	116⅜	116⅝
" 1865	117⅜	117⅝
" 1865 new.	119	119⅜
" 1867	120	120⅜
" 1868—coupons.	119⅝	119⅞
10-40's—coupons	113⅝	113⅞
Currency—1881	123⅜	123⅝
Now 5 per cents	113	113⅜

RAILWAYS.

New York Central	93⅜	93
Erie	44⅝	44⅜
R. I. & P.	93	92⅝
C. P. C. I. C.	27⅜	27⅜
C. Paul	41⅜	41⅜
Do. preferred	63⅝	63⅝
Michigan Southern	76⅜	76⅜
Do. Central	75	75
North Western Common	76	75⅝
Do. preferred	76⅜	69
Rock Island	93⅜	93⅜
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	86	84⅜
Fort Wayne	96⅜	96⅜
Western Union Telegraph	74⅜	74⅜
Ohio & Mississippi	31⅜	30⅜
Toledo & Wabash	52⅜	52⅜
Do. preferred	51⅜	51⅜
Chicago and Alton	101⅜	101⅜
Adams Express	92	91
American Express	58	58
U. S. Express	75	75
W. Fargo & Co. Express	73	71⅜
Ohio C.	96⅜	100
Canton	57	57
Mariposa	89⅜	89
Quicksilver	20⅜	16
Quicksilver	61	67
New Jersey Central	104⅜	103⅜
Hannibal & St. Joseph	37⅜	
Do. preferred	80	

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of sot-tive stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

	Tuesday.	Wed'sy.
Penna. Central	45⅝	46⅜
Penna. R.	50⅜	50⅜
United Cos. of N. J.	116⅝	116⅞
Oil Creek	14⅜	15
Oil City Valley	87⅜	88
A. V. R. R.	89	89
Central Transportation	40⅜	40⅜
Penna. sp'cip dividend	93	93⅜

NEW YORK, December 17, 1873.

Money was active and close in the morning at 1-16, but in the afternoon declined to 3 per cent., with the closing business at 5 and 6. Sterling was firm at 108¾ for sixty days and 109¾ for sight. Customs receipts were $270,000. Gold closed quiet at 111⅞, after selling at 111⅜@112¾. Loans were at 4, 7, 7 gold and 1-32 for carrying. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $131,000. Clearings $55,000,000. Governments were firm. State bonds were dull. Stocks were dull. The course of the market was toward lower prices from the opening until one o'clock, the decline ranging from ¼ to 1 per cent. This was subsequently recovered in many cases. At the final hour the market was weak and feverish, and prices were above the lowest point of the day. The chief dealings were in Union Pacific, Western Union, Lake Shore, Wabash, Pacific Mail, St. Paul and C. C. and I. C. The old "pool" in the latter stock are quietly buying it. The sales of stocks between ten and two o'clock amounted to 80,000 shares, of which 15,000 were Western Union, 19,000 Union Pacific, 7,000 Wabash, 5,000 Pacific Mail, 5,000 St. Paul, 5,000 St. Paul, 10,000 Lake Shore, 4,000 C. C. and I. C., and 3,000 Northwest.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 112½@112⅝; 5-20s of '62, 115@115⅛; do of '64, 116¼@116⅜; do '65, 117⅛@117⅜; do '65 new, 118¾@118⅞; currency sixes, 123¼.

State bonds.—Tennessee, old, 81½; do new, 81; Virginia new, 60; do old, 56; North Carolina old, 32; do new, 31.

Stocks.—Canton, 61; Western Union Telegraph Company, 74; Quicksilver, 15; Adams Express, 91½; American, 58; United States Express, 75; Wells, Fargo & Co., 71½; Pittsburgh, 100; Reading, 93⅜; Michigan Southern, 76⅜; New York Central, 93½; Illinois Central, 120; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 84; Chicago and Rock Island, 94; New Jersey Central, 103½; Northwestern, 75⅝; do preferred, 86; Fort Wayne, 96; Chicago and Alton, 101; do preferred, 120; Illinois Central, 120; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 74; Burlington & Quincy, 120; Lake Shore, 92¾; Panama, 276; Illinois Central, 103. Union Pacific, 30¾; Central Pacific, 39¾; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 37; Hannibal & Lawrence, 30½.

LONDON, December 17—5 P. M.—The rate for money on the Stock Exchange on Government securities was 4 per cent. Consols for money, 91¾@91⅞; for account, 91¾@91⅞. Five-twenties of 1865, 89¾; new 5's, 89¾; do of 1867, 89¾; Erie, 8½; do preferred, 20. Illinois Central, 92¾.

PARIS, December 16.—Rentes 72f 15c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 17, 1873.

Trade in general merchandise continues dull; and no immediate improvement is expected, but business is always dull just before the close of the year, as our merchants and manufacturers are usually engaged at this particular time in taking stock and getting ready for yearly settlements. The demand for the leading staples continues very light, being restricted entirely to supplying the immediate wants, while as regards prices the only noticeable change is an advance of another cent in roasted Coffee.

APPLES—Sales in a jobbing way at $2@3 9 brl. or common to good, and $4@5 for choice.

APPLE BUTTER—8@9c per gallon.

BEANS—We continue to quote at $2@2.25 9 bushel for good quality.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Quoted at 4 cents per pound to the trade, and 4¼@4¾ in a jobbing way.

BUTTER—In good supply, but prices are still maintained; we continue to quote at 28@30 for prime to choice roll, and there is not much inquiry for any other kind.

CHEESE—Prime Ohio Factory is still quoted at 14½@15, in job lots, and prime Ohio Goshen, 15@15½.

CRANBERRIES—In fair demand but prices remain unchanged, ranging from $10 to $12 9 bbl., as to quality.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands may be quoted at 11@11½ by the car load, and 12@c additional for small lots.

CANNED GOODS—The demand continues light, but prices remain unchanged.

DRESSED HOGS—5@5½c per lb.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches, halves, 10@13 cents; peeled, 18@20; apples, 4@5c, as to quality.

EGGS—Pickled have continued to come in freely, and the market is well supplied, but fresh are scarce, we continue to quote the former at 23@25, and the latter at 30@32.

FLOUR—Is firmer and we advance our quotations for spring wheat 5ocper brl. as follows: $7@7.50 the latter figure for choice Minnesotan. Red winter wheat unchanged, but firm at $7.50@8. Rye Flour, $5.50@5.75.

GRAIN—There is a continued good demand for Wheat, and as the mills are taking all they offer we quote with the range of quotations; red, $1.50@1.55; amber, $1.60, and white, $1.70. Oats remain firm, with sales of shipped at 43, and prime here to a fraction more. New Ear Corn is still selling at 50@52c, and shelled at 37@38c old. Rye is quiet, and may be quoted nominally at 70@72c. It is alleged that it cannot be laid down here from the West under one dollar. actual cost. Barley is quiet, and prices are entirely nominal.

GROCERIES—The market has shown more animation within the past two or three days than it has since the panic commenced, caused partly by the present and sharp advance in Coffee and Teas, and partly due to the depleted stocks of retail dealers. Large lots of Coffee have been sold at the advance, and we have to report still another advance in roasted, which is now 31 for packages. Even at this price it don't pay any profit, taking into consideration the price of green. Teas are up 10 to 15 per cent. Sugars weak and quiet. New Orleans Molasses very strong at quotations. At place of production it is higher than last year's prices. Syrups unchanged.

SUGARS—Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 11c; A, 10c; New C, 9½; Extra C, 9; Franklin Extra C, 9¼; American Ex C, 9¼.

COFFEE—Choice Rio, 22@23; good to prime, 20@21c; fair, 19@20c; ordinary, 18c. Roasted in packages, 24@30c; loose, 20@.

MOLASSES—Strictly prime new crop New Orleans, 70 to fair to prime old, 65@70.

SYRUPS—Extra White Drips, 70c; Sugar Drips, 60@65c; Sugar Syrups, 55@60, as to quality.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9c; Patna, 8¼c; Rangoon, 7¾@8c.

HOMINY—$4.50@5 9 brl.

HAY—There is a continued good demand for baled, and the receipts are being quarried from at $20@25 9 ton. The arrivals continue light, but the supply is still in excess of the demand, and prices remain unchange; we continue to quote prime Peach Blows at $1.20@1.25 9 bushel, in a jobbing way.

ONIONS—$2.25@2.50 per brl.

PROVISIONS—Extra Sugar Cured Hams, 9 lb. 12½c. Sugar Cured Hams, 10 lb. 12½c. Sugar Cured Breakfast Bacon, 11½c. Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef, 14½c. Beef tongues, $7.50 9 doz. Pickled Shoulders, 7½ lb. 6½c. Boiled Ham Sides, 9c. Bacon Shoulders, 6½c. Bacon Sides, 9c. Bacon Shoulders, 6½c. Bacon Sides, 9c. Bacon Short, 9½c. Mess pork, Bacon Clear Rib Sides, 10c. Mess Pork, $17.00 per barrel. Refined Lard for summer trade, 9¾c. Do. half bbls, 10c. Do. bkts do. in 3 lb. pails, 10½c. Do. do. in 5 lb. 11¼c pails, 12c. Do. in 10 lb. pails, 11¾c. Do. in 4 lb. pails, 12c. Do in 5 lb. pails, 13¾c. Ham Sausage, 10c.

PEAS—$1.65@1.75 9 bushel.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 10@12; Turkeys, 14@15.

RAGS—Quoted at 3¼@3½c.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.80 9 brl. by the car load, and $1.85 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS—Flax Seed, $1.30@1.40 per bushel. No movement in either Clover or Timothy.

TALLOW—Quoted at 6¾@7.

WHISKY—Richwines firm and advancing; we now quote at $1.03@1.09 9 gallon.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, WEDNESDAY, December 17, 1873.

Following are arrivals of the different kinds of stock from and including Sunday up until hour of to-day, as well as those of the corresponding time last week.

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Sunday, Dec. 14	43 cars	45 cars	10 cars
Monday, Dec. 15	28	29	5
Tuesday, Dec. 16	38	41	15
Wednesday, Dec. 17	37	8	2
Total	191	101	32
Total last week	189	131	45

CATTLE.

Contrary to general expectation, the market thus far has been slow, which is evident from the fact that the sales from and including Monday up until noon to-day, footed but 831 head, against 1,404 during the corresponding time last week, and dealers generally quoted prices from ¼ to ¾ lower. The receipts to-day are reported as having reached, and this, of course, was not without its influence here, and we are dependant mainly on Philadelphia and New York to take our cattle; consequently, when there is a decline east, as is reported as having occurred this week, buyers very naturally insist on a corresponding reduction here. The quality, if anything, was above the average, taking the past two or three months as a basis. There were some more Christmas cattle and a very fair supply of good to prime shipping steers. The former kind are bringing as much as they did last week, but with this exception, prices may be quoted down from ¼ to ½c per cwt., and even at the decline trade is not near as brisk as it was last week.

Ulery, Hamilton & Co., sold 19 prime to fancy Southern Ohio steers, weighing from 1,050 to 1,160 lbs each, at prices ranging from 7¼ to 9c. If we are not mistaken, these were the best cattle here this week. It is worthy of notice that there is much inquiry for the latter holiday stock as in former years. No matter how big and fat they may be, or how fine an appearance they may present, butchers generally will make but little difference between them and a prime 1,300 or 1,400 steer, as there is to much fat and people dislike beef, not fat. Quotations may be given as follows:

Prime to extra Christmas stock	7.00@9.00
Extra 1,400@1,500 steers	6.00@6.75
Prime 1,300@1,350 steers	5.50@5.75
Good 1,100@1,200 steers	4.75@5.25
Fair to medium	4.00@4.50
Inferior to common	2.50@3.50

HOGS.

The receipts continue light, and until to-day the market has ruled in sellers favor for a week or more, and as the supply, especially of the better grades, was equal to the demand, prices were 10 to 15c per cwt higher from day to day, until buyers began to think that there would be no end to the advance. The heavy accumulation at Chicago yesterday, together with the combination on the part of the packers, who are refusing to pay the prices demanded, is not without its effect, as our market is controlled more or less by that market; if prices are forced down there, which is very probable, there will have to be a corresponding decline here, otherwise shippers, instead of buying in this market would order from Chicago. Taking it as the drift of interest is concerned, has been very satisfactory here for some time past, as there was a steady assortation and have realized a very handsome margin. We heard of one shipper who realized some two thousand dollars clear on thirteen hundred hogs. Prices to-day on Philadelphia hogs sold to day at 5¾, against 5.6½ yesterday, and common to extra Yorkers may be quoted at 5@5¾.

From Engleston, Hennesse & Co.'s weekly provision circular, of Dec. 13, we glean the following concerning the course of the provision market at Chicago: Since our last circular our provision market has been in a constant state of excitement, all articles advancing materially early in the week, reaching on the 9th the highest price yet obtained this season, but the advance could not be held and fresh and the receipts of hogs on the 11th being 44,000, it broke and rapidly declined again. Our rallied again before the close of the day, and with reports of 40,000 hogs for yesterday, continued to advance, and should there be any material falling off in receipts of hogs we may look for still further advance in market that can bear receipts of 119,000 hogs in three days and this weather; but to our mind, we do not retain its strength will be difficult to break on light receipts and good weather. It is true the big Jew Year trade is at hand, but speculative, foreign orders have been withdrawn or rather can't be filled at the limit s, neither can home consumptive orders be filled at present, and a general holding off of legitimate trade is the result. How long foreign or home consumers will hold out depends somewhat on how long and strong holders can hold; it is evident that the product must be consumed, and it may be at much higher than present prices. The yield in the last crop of 300 000,000 bushels of corn, over twenty-five times than our present exports, with high price it has reached, and the fatty farmers have in much higher prices in the spring, must tend to keep it up and check feeding except with unmarketable corn, thus the solution of these enormous receipts this early in the season.

The sheep market, unlike cattle and hogs, is holding its own, with comparatively light receipts and an average demand, prices are fully sustained. The quality was, if anything, above an average, and included in the offerings were several bunches of holiday stock. One extra bunch, said to have been the best offered here for years, brought 8½c per lb, but no considerable number, no matter how good, could be disposed of at this price. Extra fat wool, 100 lbs quoted at 5½; 90@95, 5@5¼; 80@85, 4¾@4¾. Extra 18@140 lbs, 6¼@6¾.

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

The river continues to recede steadily at this point, with 11 feet 6 inches in the channel last evening. Weather continues mild and pleasant, and very favorable for outdoor business.

No arrivals or departures since the date of our last report, and the Granite State, from Portsmouth, is the next boat due.

The Wild Duck, for St. Louis, Exchange for Cincinnati, and Paragon for New Orleans, loading. The Paragon, it is expected, will get away on Saturday.

Captain John S. McMillan, after an absence of several weeks, during which time he visited Cincinnati, Louisville and Nashville, looking after captain infringers, reached home yesterday. He expects to visit St. Louis and New Orleans soon. He has appointed Captain C. H. Arthur his agent at Nashville, and W. G. Brown at Evansville.

The Tom Rees, it is expected, will depart for Louisville to day with a tow of coal.

Captain Tom Poe was still at his home in Georgetown, Beaver county, yesterday, and still undecided as to whether he will build or build a boat to take the place of the ill fated Mary E. Poe in the St. Louis and Red River trade.

Those of our readers who desire to see a fine freight steamer, one that is up to the times in every respect, should pay a visit to the Paragon before she leaves.

—A late New Orleans paper says: We learned yesterday that on the last trip of the Mayflower fuel still amounted to $1,105, and comparing this trip with the one she made a year ago at this time she saved 100 boxes of coal less during than at the same time last season. She lost 9 hours on her up trip by fog, which caused her to burn up and on her down trip she was only nine hours from Baton Rouge to this city and made two landings. This one consider a fair test of the Mayflower's excellencies, and there is no doubt of their being a success. The Natchez, last trip, burned one hundred tons per day up and down.

—The Cincinnati Gazette of Tuesday says: To-morrow, 18th, the same U. S. Marshal, S. B. Packard, is to sell the iron steamboat John T. Moore, her tackle, etc., as she lies at Green's Ferry, New Orleans, to satisfy a judgement held against her by Mrs. Amanda N. F. Simonds, executrix. Terms, cash on the spot. The John T. Moore was built here, and Alex Swift & Co. of this city, probably have more money in her than anybody else. The purchaser, we hope, may be a Cincinnati party, will have one of the best steam boats afloat.

—The Vicksburg Kentuckian says: The Fleetwood has made the run from Cincinnati to Huntingdon in fourteen hours and thirty minutes. This was fifty five minutes faster than the Fleetwood. The Buckeye State, in 1853, made the run from Cincinnati to Guyandotte, just above Huntingdon, in 13 hours and 37 minutes, but making no landings. The Fleetwood made 8 landings.

—The United States Marshal sold, at New Orleans on Tuesday last, the steamer San Nicholas to H. J. Hillman for the sum of $850. An incident occurred at the above sale. She at first was sold to the above gentleman for $850, and a check was given him in payment. Failing to get money, he not arriving in time, the boat was put up again, and the result, the same party got her for $1,450. Hillman on his arrival.

—At St. Louis the United States Marshal sold the Dexter, Saturday, to David Campbell, for $2,050. She is the third sale of that boat recently, and it will stick. Whether she will be dismantled or repaired has not transpired. The first price at the sale was $1,000, and the bidding got subtled.

—The Emma C. Elliott will take from Grand Tower to St. Louis one hundred tons per day, each trip during the remainder of this year at $2 per ton.

—The transfer boat Bogy, in attempting to pass under the bridge had both her chimneys knocked down.

—There is a good boating stage of water in Little Kanawha. Oil from Burning Springs is coming out for the first time in 8 months.

—The year ago last Saturday the second crop of ice was being harvested at Louisville.

—Rates from St. Louis to New Orleans are 25c for flour, and 15c per cwt for pound freight.

RIVER PACKETS.

NEW ORLEANS.

For Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans Direct

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20TH—5 P. M.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT
A NO. 1 FREIGHT STEAMER
PARAGON.

JOHN J. DARRAGH.....Master
JAS. REES, JR.....Clerk

Will leave as announced above.

For further information apply on board or to
GEHRIST & MACKEY,
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

LOUISVILLE.

For Louisville, Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.

SATURDAY, December 20—4 P. M.

THE NEW STEAMER
Wild Duck & Barges.

C. F. ADAMS.....Commander.

Will give through receipts to Nashville, Memphis, Vicksburg, New Orleans and Red River.

Will leave as announced above.

For Freight, apply on Board, or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD,
GEHRIST & MACKEY, Agents.

STEAMSHIPS.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM
EUROPE.
A. M. BARR,
143 Smithfield Street,

Agent for Inman, White Star, National, Guion, State of Nevada, Allan Line of steamers. Passengers booked by either of the above lines, sailing twice a week to Liverpool. Drafts issued for any amount on Queenstown each way. Drafts issued on England, Ireland, Scotland, and all the principal towns in Europe from £1 upward.

Packages sent promptly to any part of Europe. Forsale Gold and Silver Bullion. Collections promptly attended to.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturday until 8 P. M. All business entrusted to my care will receive prompt attention.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Drs. Jordan and Davieson

Beg to inform their friends, patients, and the public generally, that owing to their increase of practice they are compelled, reluctantly, to discontinue their branch office in this city, and in future are to be consulted only at their head office,

1625 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.

Just published: "Practical Observations on Nervous Debility and Sexual Impotency," as the result of Lectures delivered at the great Institute of Anatomy, 1627 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, which is added an important essay on MARRIAGE, the whole illustrated with numerous interesting cases from sexual practice. This interesting work will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents, stamps. Address

DRS. JORDAN & DAVIESON,
1625 Filbert street, Philadelphia.

All orders will receive immediate attention. Address 1625 Filbert street, Philadelphia.

PRIVATE DISEASES—OFFICE 194

PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all private diseases of men, in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, seminal weakness, impotency, and all other diseases of the genital organs, from whatever cause. A cure warranted, or money returned. Has original medicines in the office, and is a regular physician of years standing in this city, and has cured over 10,000 cases.

For circulars, etc., address DOCTOR W., 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 12 M., from 1 to 3, and 6 to 7 A. M., Sundays excepted. de7:1yr

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE.—

Happy relief for young men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth st., Philadelphia, Pa.,—an institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. oct7:1yd

TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE, 260 pages, fine illustrations. A book for private, careful reading, by both sexes, married or single, exposing the secrets and solving the mysteries of sexual production, marria e impediments, &c., causes, consequences and cure. Sent in sealed envelope, by mail, sent securely sealed. Address,

DR. WHITTIER,
96 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRESCRIPTION FREE FOR THE speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by Indiscretion or excess. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address Dr. E. HILTON & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio. no6:1yd

COAL AND COKE.

CHARLES H. ARMSTRONG,
DEALER IN
Youghiogheny and Connellsville Coal,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
COAL, SLACK AND DESULPHURIZED COKE

OFFICE AND YARD, corner Butler and Morton streets, Liberty and Clymer streets, Ninth ward, also second street, Eighth ward, and at the foot of Rose street, Allegheny City.

Orders left at either of the above offices, or addressed to the residence, 57 Penn street, Pittsburgh, will receive prompt attention.

Having taken into partnership Hussey, Wells & Co., Wm. Smith, Union Iron Mills, S. S. Fowler & Co., Mitchell, Stevenson & Co., Bissell & Co., Grad & Harper, Alexander Speer, Bradley, Reis & Co., Early, McGeary & Co., Reese, Graff & Dull, Wm. M. Peter & Co., J. B. Lyon & Co., Jos. Marshall & Co., Jacobs, McKee & Co., Union Depot Hotel, Connellsville Railroad, Pennsylvania Railroad, Allegheny Valley Railroad.

COAL, COAL, COAL.

JAMES McNULTY,
Shipper and Dealer in
Family, Nut and Blacksmith Coal,
Office and Yard,
Opposite Second Ward School House,
on Ross Street.

Particular attention paid to supplying families in the city.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

Dickson, Stewart & Co.
Miners, Shippers and Dealers in
FAMILY, NUT AND BLACKSMITH COAL.
Office and Yards—567 Liberty Street.

Particular attention given to filling orders for the Aboriginal.

SAMUEL C. GRIER & CO.,
Dealers in the Best Family
COAL,
NUT COAL AND SLACK.
Offices and Yards—Cor. Grant street and Ft. W. R. R. Crossing, and cor. Rebecca and Ridge streets, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
Prompt attention given to orders. apl8

OFFICIAL—PITTSBURGH.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, MUNICIPAL HALL, PITTSBURGH, Dec. 16, 1873.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—SEALED proposals will be received at this office until TUESDAY, the 23d day of December, 1873, at 2 P. M. for the following work:

GRADING, PAVING AND CURBING.

Chatham street, from Webster avenue to Fountain street.

Vine street, from Centre avenue to Wylie avenue.

GRADING.

Hemlock alley, from 43d street to 49th street.

SEWERS.

3 feet brick on Webster and Seventh avenue, from terminus of present sewer to east side of Fulton street.

BOARDWALKS.

North street, from Bellefonte street to Beaver street.

Plans and specifications, and blanks for bidding can be had at this office. No bids will be received after 2 P. M. The committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids, should it deem it necessary for the interests of the property owners of the city.

A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.

de16

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Assessments made by the Viewers on the Opening of UNION STREET, from Fifth avenue to Liberty street, remain in my hands for collection, and if not paid within thirty days of the date hereof, liens will be filed against the property benefited for the unpaid assessments, with interest, costs and fees.

THOS. S. BIGELOW, City Attorney.

PITTSBURGH, December 6, 1873. de8:30d

OFFICIAL—ALLEGHENY.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Dec. 16, 1873.

ALLEGHENY CONSOLIDATION BONDS WANTED.—Persons holding Consolidation Bonds of the City of Allegheny, Pa., are hereby notified that the funding fund to which will be buy said bonds at the lowest rates offered. Proposals will be received at the undersigned until THURSDAY, the 1st day of January, 1874.

JAMES MACFARLAND,
de16:d24 Treasurer of the City of Allegheny.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Dec 15, 1873.

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENTS FOR the Grading, Paving and Curbing of COLEMAN STREET, from Marshall street to Cliff street, and of PAGE STREET, from Beaver avenue to within two hundred feet of Manhattan street, are now ready for examination and can be seen at this office until WEDNESDAY, Dec. 24, 1873, when they will be placed in the hands of the City Controller to serve notice for the payment of the same.

CHAS. DAVIS, City Engineer.

de13:24

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Dec. 9, 1873.

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENT FOR the Grading, Paving and Curbing of SARAH STREET, from Taggart's cut to Pasture lane, is now ready for examination and can be seen at this office until FRIDAY, December 19th, 1873, when it will be placed in the hands of the City Controller to serve notice for the payment of the same.

CHAS. DAVIS, City Engineer.

de9

OFFICE OF THE CITY ENGINEER, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, December 15, 1873.

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENT FOR the Grading, Paving and Curbing of MANILLA ALLEY, from Allegheny avenue to Mix Foundry, Fifth ward, is now ready for examination and can be seen at this office until THURSDAY, December 25th, 1873, when it will be placed in the hands of the City Controller to serve notices for the payment of the same.

THOS. S. BIGELOW, City Attorney.

de15:d25 CHAS. DAVIS, City Engineer.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.

LAING & M'KALLIP,
Dealers in
Grain, Flour, Feed, Baled Hay, &c.
General Agents for the Celebrated
Louisville, Phœnix and Rosendale
HYDRAULIC CEMENTS.
Also, Wilkesbarre Anthracite Coal.
347 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

L. J. BLANCHARD & CO.,
Wholesale and retail dealers in
Groceries, Teas,
Foreign and Domestic Fruits, &c.,
NO. 396 PENN STREET,
Goods delivered in the city free of charge.

FIRST ARRIVAL IN CITY.
New Crop N. O. Molasses.
CHOICE AND STRICTLY PRIME.
To be had only at
Watt, Lang & Co.,
172 and 174 WOOD STREET.

WILLIAM M. GORMLY,
PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
(White Front,) 215 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

From the above notice it will be seen that I have succeeded Mr. JAMES O'BRIEN in the Produce Commission business. I respectfully tender my services to shippers and others, and by prompt attention to business ask a share of your patronage.

AUGUST 4. W. M. GORMLY.

H. M. CALDWELL,
Commission Merchant,
And Dealer in
HAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE,
205 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Orders for shipment and consignments solicited and promptly attended to.

DAVID MCMILLAN.....JOHN A. FINNEY.

D. M'Millan & Co.,
Commission Merchants
NO. 339 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

We handle all kinds of Country Produce, Flour, Seeds, Grain of all kinds, and Hay and Straw by car load a specialty.

PETER KEIL.....JAS. P. RITCHART.

KEIL & RITCHART,
Commission Merchants,
And dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Mill Feed, &c.
349 Liberty Street,
Patterson's Block. PITTSBURGH, PA.

Flour, Grain and Feed House
OF
R. KNOX & SON,
50 WEST DIAMOND,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

George Stewart,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
And Wholesale and Retail dealer in
FLOUR, GRAIN, FEED AND PRODUCE,
No. 11 WEST OHIO STREET, Allegheny City
Orders for shipment promptly executed. Particular attention given to consignments of all kinds of Country Produce. mh81:kl1

JOHN PORTERFIELD & CO.,
SMILY GROCERS.
And Dealer in best brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR,
No. 15 MARKET STREET,
my24:hdp CORN, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ROBERT J. LAW. JOHN MCDOWELL.
LAW & McDOWELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of Produce,
Flour, Grain, Feed and Produce,
No. 52 SOUTH DIAMOND STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
Orders for shipment promptly executed. Particular attention given to consignment of all kinds of Country Produce.

Aiken, Wallace & Pollock,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the sale of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS and all kinds of Country Produce,
No. 185 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Particular attention given to consignments

JOHN SHIPTON.....A. WALLACE.

SHIPTON & WALLACE,
WHOLESALE
GROCERS and PRODUCE DEALERS,
No. 6 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.

HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO., 349 LIBERTY STREET, Have for sale, in store and to arrive
5 cars prime teas,
10 cars Sheeted Corn,
10 cars prime New Ear Corn,
5 cars Oil Meal,
100 sacks prime Timothy Seed,
10,000 Hay Springs, in Sacks, to which we invite the attention of the trade.
Pittsburgh, November 1, 1873.

INSURANCE.

Western Insurance Company
OF PITTSBURGH.
Incorporated April, 1849.
CAPITAL, - - - - - $225,000.
Fire and Marine Insurance
Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid.
Office First National Bank Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.

DIRECTORS.

Abel. Nimick, Robert Miller, Jr.
Abel. Speer, Andrew Ackley,
Wm. Nimick, Byers Smith,
Charles J. Clarke, John H. McCune,
Wm. Eichbaum, D. Hunsen,
Philip Reymer, Joseph Kirkpatrick,
H. Sellers McKee.
ALEX. NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
GEO. NEELD, Agent and Surveyor.

PENNSYLVANIA INS'CE CO
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office: Second Floor 167½ Wood Street

This is a home company, offering good security to the insured, at the most reasonable rates. Will make promptly settled and paid.

DIRECTORS.

C. Yeager, James Graham, Jacob Painter,
Robert Patrick, Geo. Wilson, Wm. Eichbaum,
J. H. Hopkins, C. C. Boyle, Wm. G. Frazier,
Wm. Metcalf, Jas. Marshall, R. H. Alexander,
Dumas Luis, Wm. Smith, M. Vogel.

C. YEAGER, President. L. WALTER, Vice President.
ROBT. PATRICK, Secretary. THOS. D. KELLER, Treasurer.

UNION INSURANCE CO.
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office—116 Smithfield St., Second Floor,
MELLON'S BUILDING.

JAMES H. HOPKINS, President.
A. G. HOLMES, JR., Vice Presidents.
JACOB R. WALTER, Treasurer.
J. W. J. MCLAIN, Secretary.

DIRECT

HOME NEWS.

A Public Meeting in the Interest of National Reform.

On the religious amendment to the national Constitution will be held this evening at 7½ o'clock in the Second Presbyterian church, Dr. Howard's, Penn street. Several able speakers are expected. The public are invited.

Military.

We are informed by Col. Chill W. Hazzard, Adjutant General of the 17th Division National Guards, that the commissioned officers of the division will meet on Friday at 1 o'clock at the Union Depot Hotel, to organize the 10th Regiment of Infantry, and elect the field officers. The officers will dine together immediately after the election.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship and Telegraph Office, at No. 162 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the steamer Humboldt at New York; steamer Rotterdam at Rotterdam; steamer Victoria at Norville; steamer Deutschland at Southampton; steamer City of London at Queenstown.

Overcoat Thief Jailed.

On Tuesday evening Mr. D. I. Meyers, while visiting Mr. Ross' house, No. 28 Federal street, had his overcoat taken from the rack in the hall. He traced the coat to a pawn shop on Wylie avenue, where a colored man named Charles Giles had been trying to pawn it. He had the man arrested, and a pawn ticket for another overcoat, which was recovered, was found upon his person. Giles has been committed to jail for trial by acting Mayor Butler.

Mr. George Wamhoff, of No. 57 Washington street, also made an information against Giles last evening, charging him with the larceny of an overcoat from the hallway of his residence on Monday evening.

The New Constitution.

The correct vote for and against the new Constitution on Tuesday last, in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, as follows:

PITTSBURGH.

For	3,065
Against	1,516
Majority for	7,549

ALLEGHENY.

For	4,578
Against	215
Majority for	4,363
Majority for in both cities	11,912

The Warden's Fees.

A special meeting of the Prison Board was held on Tuesday to consider the question of the fees paid to the Warden of the county jail for taking care of United States prisoners. Commissioner Murray made a statement showing that much fees had been collected from United States Marsal Hall, but owing to want of time he had been unable to prepare a detailed list of the cases. A discussion ensued as to the power of the Board in the premises, some of the members holding that it was not a subject over which they had any control. The matter was finally settled by a motion of Controller Warner, who moved that the subject be referred to a committee of three, who should examine into and report upon the facts at the next meeting. The motion having been carried, Judge Sterrett, Sheriff Hare and Commissioner Murray were appointed, and there being no further business before it, the Board then adjourned.

THE ALLEGED CONSPIRACY.

Another Postponement Until Next Tuesday.

Yesterday afternoon at one o'clock was the hour fixed for the conspiracy cases to be heard against Messrs. Ross, Dickson, Blair and Ardary, but on account of the illness of Messrs. Blair, Swoope, Marshall and Jamison, who, according to their physicians' certificates, were unable to be out, were postponed till next Tuesday at one o'clock in the afternoon.

QUEER INSANITY.

Starting on an Imaginary Wedding Trip and How it Ended.

About two weeks ago the brother of an ex-Mayor of Johnstown, became suddenly insane and came to the conclusion that he was about to be married, so getting ready two immense trunks and filling them full of clothes, he procured about $1,500, got some $200 worth of jewelry "on tick," and started like "Don Quixote," in search of his "Dulcina." He wandered, like the Knight of Cervantes, through the wilds of Pennsylvania, and yesterday landed in Allegheny, dead broke, woe-begone and "busted," he having disposed of his wealth, where, of course, he don't know. His friends took charge of him and took him home.

STREET STABBING.

Cowardly Attempted Assassination by a Boy.

Last evening about half past six o'clock, a peculiar assault was perpetrated by one boy on another, on Federal street, Allegheny. About that time, a lad named John Cruikshanks, aged some seventeen years, and employed by Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, was proceeding to his home, when he was accosted by a strange boy, who caught him by the hair of the head, and pulling his head back, suddenly lunged a knife into his breast, without any apparent cause or provication. Fortunately, the blade struck a rib and made only a flesh wound. The boy was taken to Dr. B. B. Smith's office and had his injuries, which were slight, dressed, and was afterwards removed to his home on Samson srteet. He could give no clue to the boy, as he was a stranger to him and struck him before he was aware of his intention, and he can divine no cause for the cowardly assault.

LIBRARY LECTURES.

Library Hall.

The eminent Professor of Hygiene, Dr. Dio Lewis, appears to-night at Library Hall. We congratulate our readers that the present Lecture Committee has adopted the policy of introducing new lectures to our public. Of course there are many names on the list of old lecturers that are always welcome here, yet new themes and new subjects cannot fail to be appreciated in a cultivated city like Pittsburgh. Dr. Lewis comes to us heralded as a much read author, and an eloquent orator, and as almost the only authority on the important subject of Hygiene, he should, therefore, receive a cordial and hearty recognition at the hands of our people. His "theme" to-night is "Our Girls," and hence is one that should not be roughly handled, (no one would treat the girls in that way we know) but from the eminent Doctor's great reputation we feel sure that he will handle it in a most masterly manner. Let a large audience greet him.

FORBES STREET IMPROVEMENT.

Election of Five Commissioners Yesterday.

An election was held yesterday afternoon, between the hours of four and seven o'clock at the Ann street school house, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, for the purpose of electing five persons to serve as commissioners for the improvement of Forbes street, between Boyd and Brady street, under what is known as the "Penn avenue Improvement Act." Messrs. John A. Sergeant, Thomas Neely and G. H. Meyer conducted the election, only property holders interested were permitted to vote. The following is the result, the five first named being the successful gentlemen:

*Thomas Neely	87
*Charles Kohne	74
*Henry E. White	55
*John C. Bindley	58
*James McGinnis	53
William S. Pier	51
Charles Stoehr	48
Thos. D. Owens	21
Andrew J. Moon	15
G. Ballentine	10
G. Gerner	10

CRUSHED BY A COKE CAR.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

Yesterday afternoon, about three o'clock, William Taylor, a young man from Indiana county, aged about nineteen years, on a visit to his brother-in-law, in the Sixth ward, Allegheny, met with a fatal accident at the outer depot of the Fort Wayne Railroad. The young man mentioned and a party of his friends were alongside the track, scuffling. About this time an engine was making what is known as an open switch—that is uncoupling cars and sending them over two different tracks in the same direction at the same time. Taylor is a little deaf, and just as a car loaded with coke was coming down, he stepped backward on the track, was caught by it, dragged by the brake rod some distance, and fatally injured. His skull was fractured, and his leg badly crushed and mutilated. He was alive when picked up and taken into the dispatcher's office, where Doctor Bingham, the Railroad Company's physician, was summoned. The young man was conscious, and all that was possible was done for him, and he was then removed to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, where he died a short time after being received. Deceased was a single man. Coroner McCallin will be notified, and will hold an inquest.

THE BUTLER JAIL DELIVERY.

Why John Foreman Went Back.

We learn from the Butler *Citizen* that ever since the prisoners escaped last Thursday night, parties have been on their track. Last Monday it became known that Mrs. Foreman (John Foreman's mother) and his brother had been to town after money, and having procured some had gone back to Saxonburg. Messrs. A. J. Brinker and J. Kearns followed these persons and succeeded in ascertaining that they and John Foreman's wife were in communication with Foreman and were aiding him to escape. They also chased Foreman into the unsettled country bordering Thorn Creek, and by threatening to arrest his mother and wife brought him to terms, and he, taking a route of his own, came to Butler as quickly as possible, and arrived on Tuesday morning.

The following is a note for his wife, left last Monday night with his mother, at Charles Foreman's residence, in Saxonburg:

monday night the 15 1873

Dear wife I seat myself to rite you a few lines in haste to let you know that they are chasing me up so close that I guess I will go back to Jail and take what comes, it will be better for us both You can come up this week or next but please come soon Bring every thing in the carpet Sack but my Clothes and cap You can bring me one flannel shirt and oblige your true husband J. W. Foreman

to Mary Foreman

GOOD JOKE ON SNYDER.

The Sheriff has in his possesion a revolver and box of cartridges given to Foreman, after his escape, by *John Snyder*. "Will wonders ever cease."

BOND HYPOTHECATION.

Mr. Seidle's Startling Story.

THE NATION TRUST COMPANY.

How Grier Managed It.

Fraudulent Entries Made in the Books.

The Finance Committee's Field Day—False Entries and Overdrafts to Enormous Amounts—Covering up Rottenness—Arrest of Mr. Seidle.

The evidence adduced at yesterday afternoon's and last night's sessions of the Finance Committee, in regard to the manner in which the Nation Trust Company was managed, and how thoroughly the absconding cashier, Grier, conducted every thing to suit himself, will be news to many of our readers, and particularly startling will prove the story of Mr. Seidle, who detailed the false entries to the amount of over $400,000, that were made by him, under instructions from Mr. Grier, in order to prevent the Auditing Committee from ascertaining the exact condition of the bank. Good work was done yesterday by the Finance Committee, and some things heretofore hidden were hauled out to be exposed to the scrutinizing gaze of the public.

Afternoon Session.

Frank Ardary, sworn.—I am not a director, but am a stockholder in the Nation Trust Company. I do not know of any account of John Ross or of John Ross Secretary with the Nation Trust Company, commencing in the early part of last May. I never knew John Ross had deposited a bond there, until after the bank closed. I never assisted in borrowing money in the East for the bank. Mr. Grier borrowed a note for $25,000 from me for the use of the bank. I cannot tell the character of the note. I did not draw it up. I only put my name to it and endorsed it afterward at the depot. I don't know whether it was drawn to any order or not. I never received any collateral from the bank as security, for the payment of that note. I never had any knowledge from any of the directors, or from any source whatever, as to the account of John Ross in the bank. I never knew from any one that

JOHN ROSS DEPOSITED MONEY THERE.

I did not know that money was raised in the East on bonds. Never looked over the books of the bank. I do not know of any person getting the use of the money raised in the East, or of the $400,000 deposited in the bank by Mr. Ross. I do not know anything about street bonds or Stanton avenue bonds. I never reported to any of the directors before the suspension that I had given my note. I never got any money from the bank without giving a check for it. I gave my note about a week before the bank closed. I never mentioned to any one until after the bank closed that I had given my note. I don't believe I knew the amount of the note when I signed it. Mr. Grier asked me for $25 000.

CHAS. H. ARMSTRONG'S TESTIMONY.

Charles H. Armstrong, sworn—I am a director in the Nation Trust Company. Have been once since its started. Did not attend the meetings of the Board regularly. From the last of May until October I was in Ireland. I was not in the city frequently from the first to the last of May. Was there after part of June and October until November 25. Never looked over the books of the bank. Had no knowledge of John Ross depositing money in the bank or giving bonds to the cashier on which to raise money. I did not know it from any source whatever. I gave my note on which to raise $50.000. I did so at the request of the President. I do not know who had the use of the money raised in Philadelphia or of the money deposited there by Mr. Ross. The note I signed was given to indemnify Mr. Dickson for the notes given by him. It was all so signed by the other directors. We never had serious losses prior to November 24. I have never seen Mr. Grier, or had any communication with him since the Saturday night the bank closed.

ONE OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE.

Patrick Kane, sworn.—I am a Director in the Nation Trust Company. Attended the meetings pretty regularly, and especially from the time of the run on the bank. I never had the bonds before me, only when making the semi-annual report. I was on the auditing committee in June last. Our assets were in the neighborhood of $250,000. The transient deposit account was about $190,000, and the interest account about $260,000. I don't think we had over $80,000 in cash. I never knew John Ross to have an account there until after the suspension of the bank. Mr. Dickson told me after the suspension that Mr. Ross had $7,000 deposited there. I never knew the company had any city loonds. The first loan was negotiated a few days after the run on the bank in September. The loan was made on notes given by Mr. Dickson, but the notes of Mr. Thomas Blair were substituted afterward. I did not know

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were furnished as collateral. They were got by Mr. Grier, who said he would get them from his friend. The next loan was perhaps in a week after. Mr. Grier furnished the collateral. After that, in order to be easy on customers, we thought it would be better to get still another loan, and a third was authorized. Mr. Grier said his friend furnished the bonds to him, and he would use them for the bank. I understood the rates of the first loan were signed by Mr. Dickson, but they were afterward destroyed. The rates of the second and third loan were signed by Mr. Dickson, as President of the bank. I have no knowledge of who got the use of the money raised in Philadelphia, unless it was used in the legitimate business of the bank. I don't know who got the money deposited by Mr. Ross. I know of no serious losses sustained by the bank. Mr. Grier did not make reports to us every meeting. We got two reports from Mr. Grier, from July up to the time he left.

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THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal Court.

[Before Judge Sterrett.]

Mary Fallen, charged with the larceny of sundry promissory notes belonging to John Patton, was acquitted.

Daniel Hanlon, indicted for committing an aggravated assault and battery on Thos. Curtin, was also acquitted of the charge, but directed to pay the costs.

The jury is out in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Isaac Jones, charged with the larceny of a box with contents, by M. Porter, of the Connellsville road.

The jury is also out in a case against the same defendant, in which he is charged with the forgery of a receipt. Both cases were tried together.

The constables of the Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, and the Fifth ward, Allegheny City, will appear before the grand jury on their returns, Friday, December 19, A. D. 1873, at ten o'clock, A. M. And the constables of the boroughs of Braddock and Turtle and of North Fayette, Kildbuck and Franklin townships, on Monday, December 22nd A. D. 1873, at ten o'clock A. M.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.	
John Partridge,	Fred. Maddison,
John Bracken et al,	Edward Wadsworth,
Pat. Meehan,	Danl. Brown,
Patrick O'Neil,	Chas. J. H. Miller,
Gerhart Schmolley,	Bridget Fogarty,
Thos. Johnson,	Alex. Swords,
John King,	Adolph Zwanzig,
Francis Rody,	David Hamm,
Mrs. Jane Riley,	Robt. Cameron Comet,
James P. Morris,	Cornelius Hays,
J. O. Jones,	James Trimble.

District Court.

[Before Judges Ewing and White.]

Yesterday afternoon the case of Brown vs. the owners of the steam tug "Picket," that has been on trial for over a week, was submitted to the jury. The entire day was occupied in hearing the arguments of counsel.

Before Hon. J. W. F. White, the case of Och vs. the Homestead, formerly the Co-operative Life Insurance Company, reported yesterday, is still on trial.

Trial List for To day.

42. McDonald vs. the steam